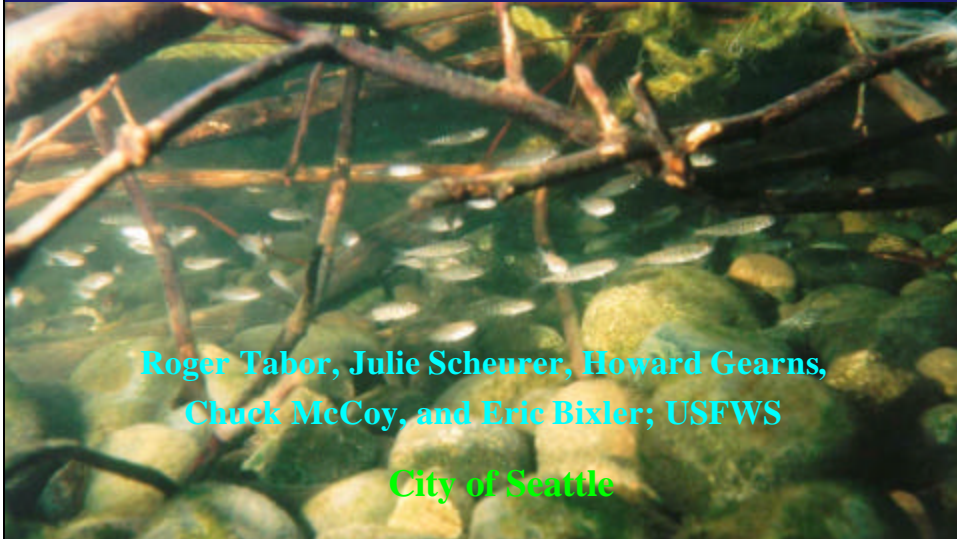


# **Nearshore habitat use of juvenile Chinook salmon in the Lake Washington basin, 2002 investigations**



**Roger Tabor, Julie Scheurer, Howard Gearns,  
Chuck McCoy, and Eric Bixler; USFWS**

**City of Seattle**

## **Background**

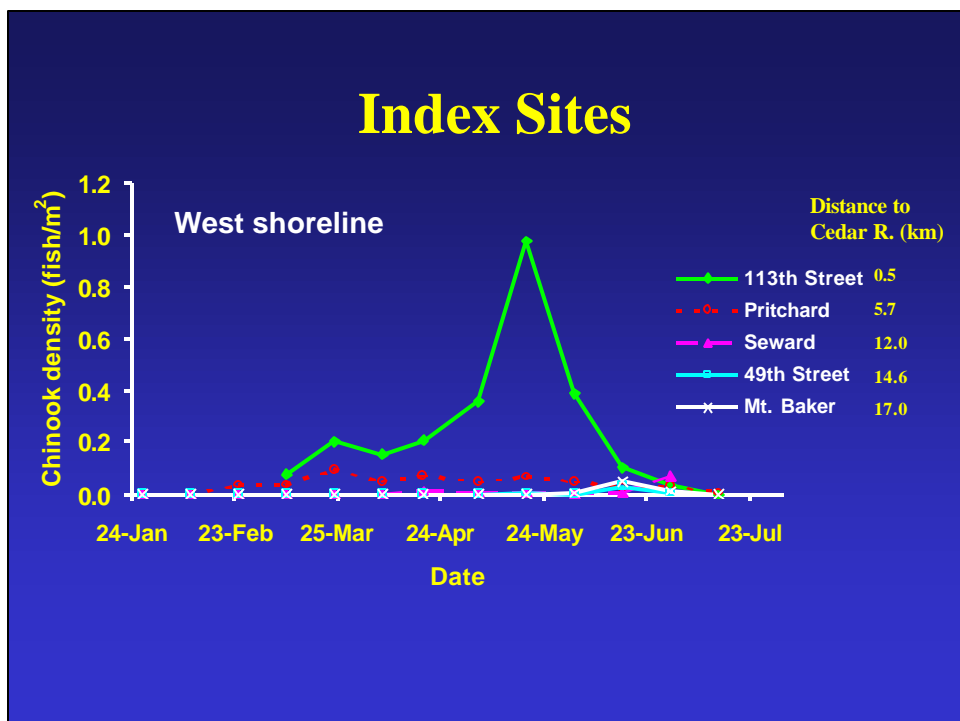
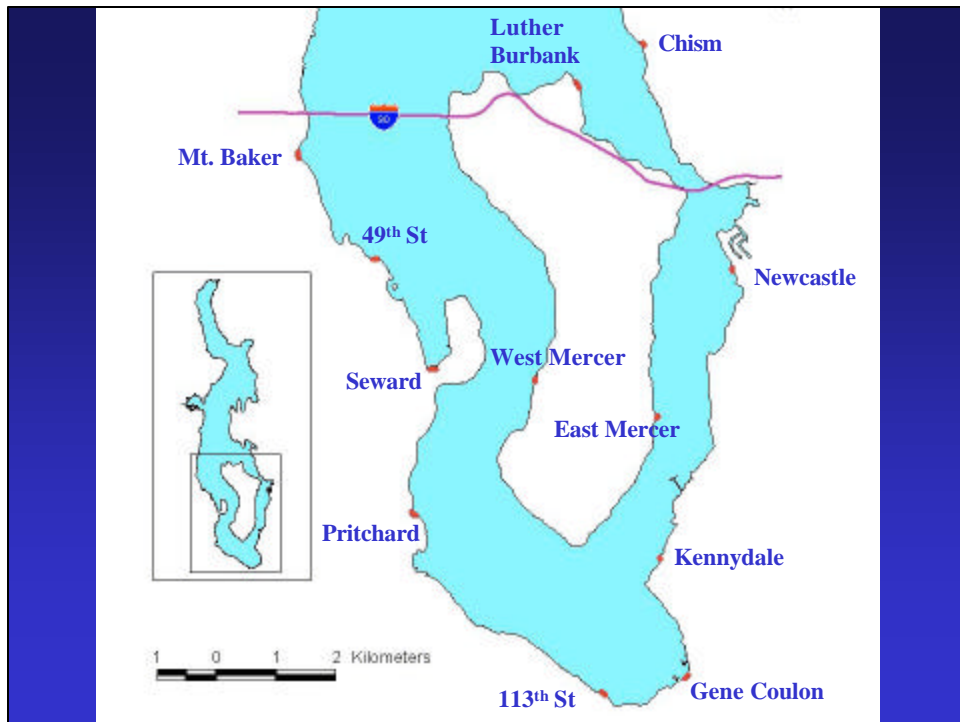
- Juvenile Chinook inhabit the nearshore area from February to mid-May
- Prefer shallow water with a gentle slope and small substrate
- Active during the day and sometimes use overhead cover especially when small
- At night are inactive, rest on the bottom away from cover
- After mid-May move into deeper water but little is known about their habitat use

## Study Elements - 2002

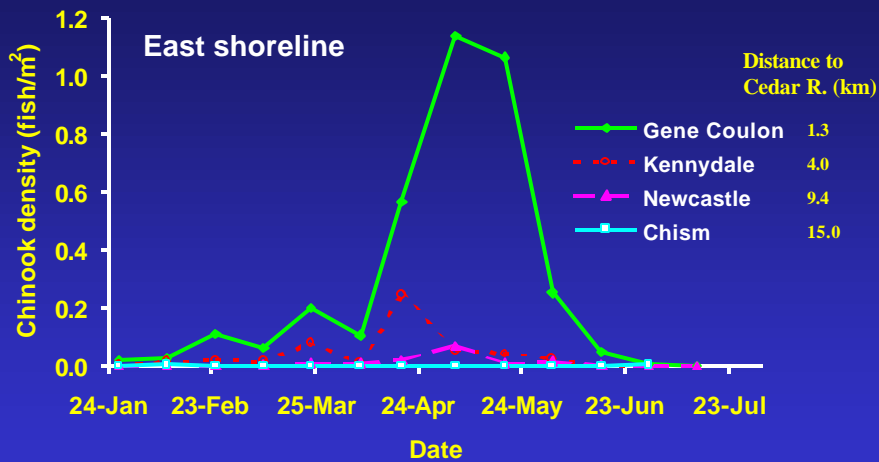
- Temporal and spatial distribution - Index sites
- Woody debris and Overhanging vegetation
- Tributaries
- Hydroacoustic surveys

## Index Sites

- Examine temporal and spatial distribution of Chinook in south Lake Washington
- Selected high-quality sites (gentle slope with sand/gravel substrate)
  - 5 along west shoreline
  - 4 along east shoreline
  - 3 on Mercer Island
- Night snorkeling along two depth contours – 0.4 and 0.7 m depth
- Surveyed once every two weeks from January to July

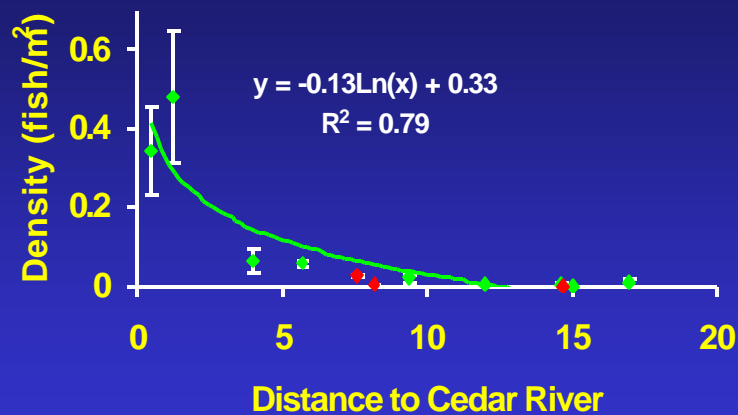


## Index Sites



## Index Sites

March 24 – June 16



## Woody debris and Overhanging Vegetation Sites

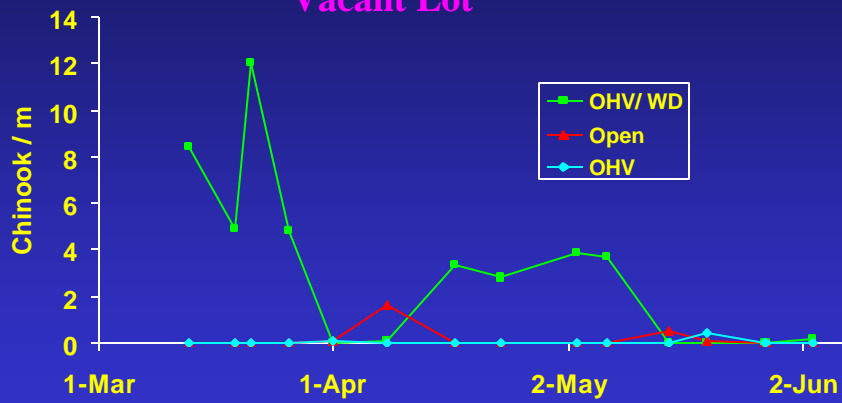
- **Natural WD/OHV sites**
  - Two south end sites: Gene Coulon island (east) and vacant lot (west)
  - Compare sites to adjacent sites without WD or OHV
  - Surveyed once a week from March to June
- **Woody debris experiment**
  - Conducted in north Gene Coulon Park
  - 3 shoreline sections with WD and 4 without WD
  - Surveyed once a week from March to June

### Natural WD/OHV sites



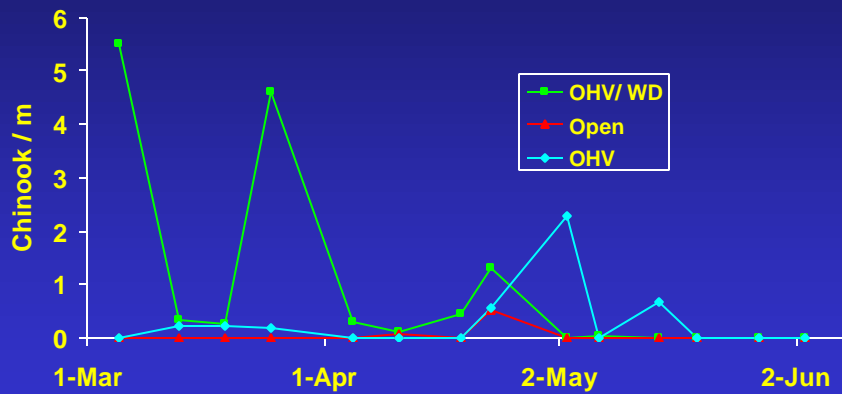
## Natural WD/OHV sites

### Vacant Lot



## Natural WD/OHV sites

### Gene Coulon Island



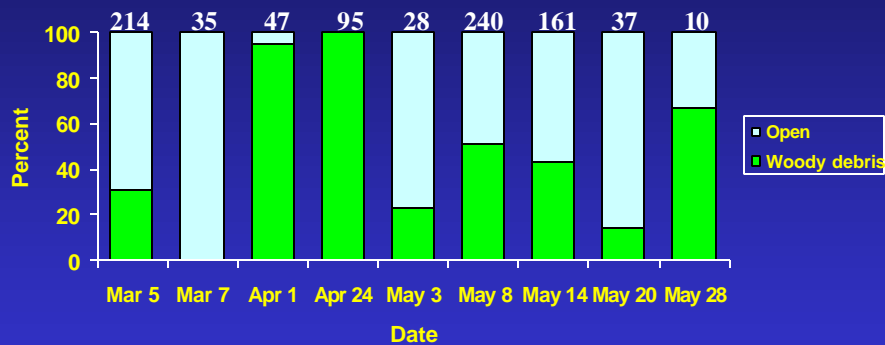




## Woody Debris Experiment



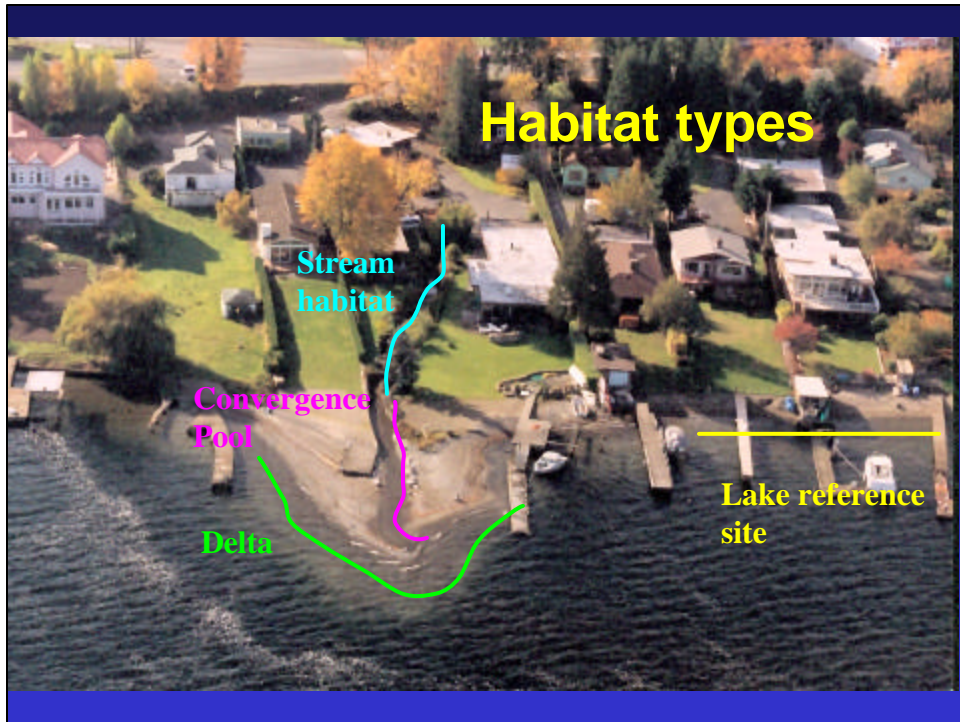
## Woody Debris Experiment

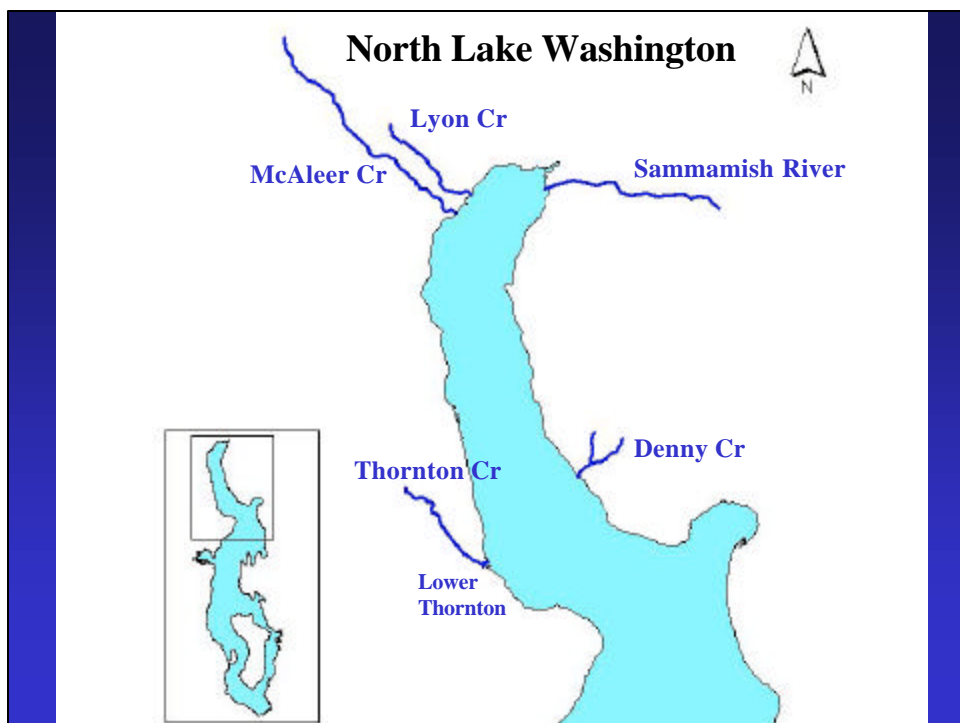
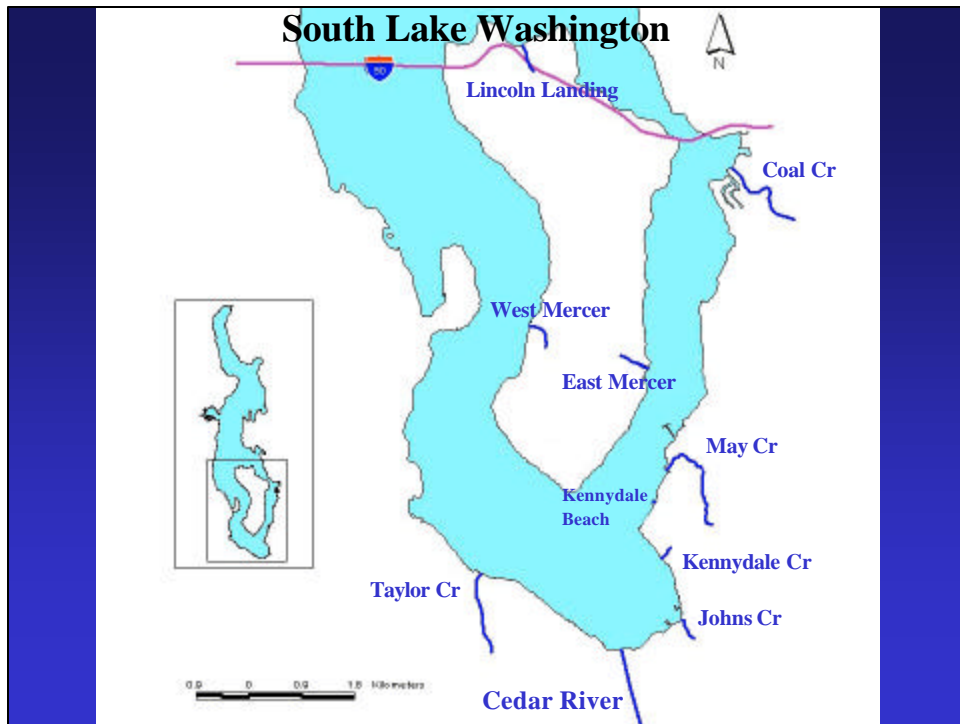


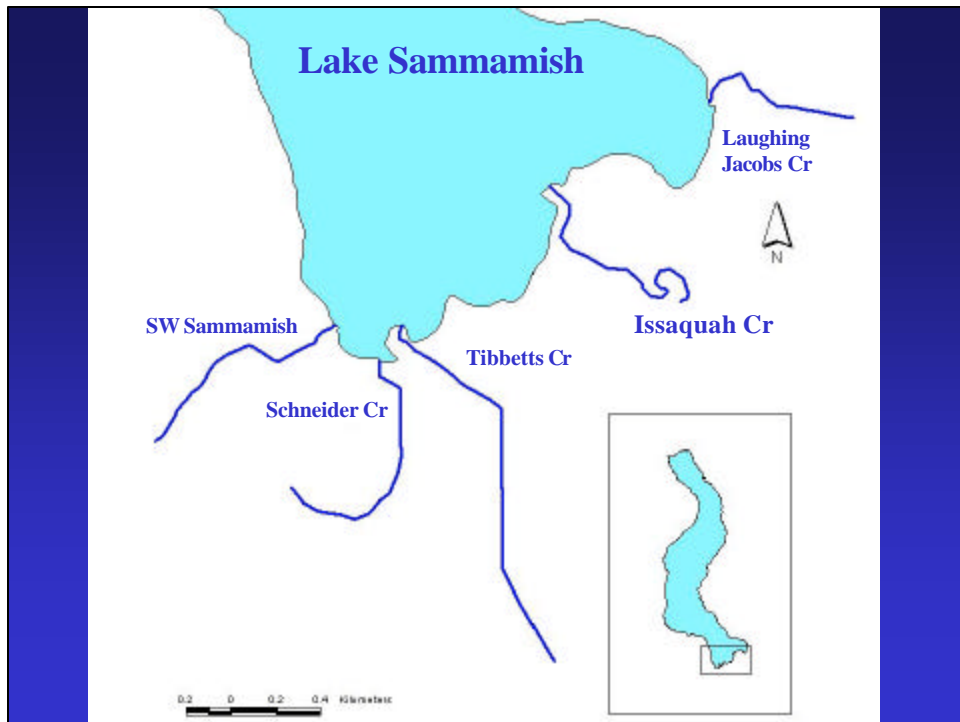
## Tributaries

- Examine use of tributaries by Chinook
- Surveyed tribs in south and north Lake Washington and south Lake Sammamish
- Surveyed four main areas:
  - Tributary, convergence pool, delta, and lake reference site
- Night snorkeling
- Surveyed roughly once a month



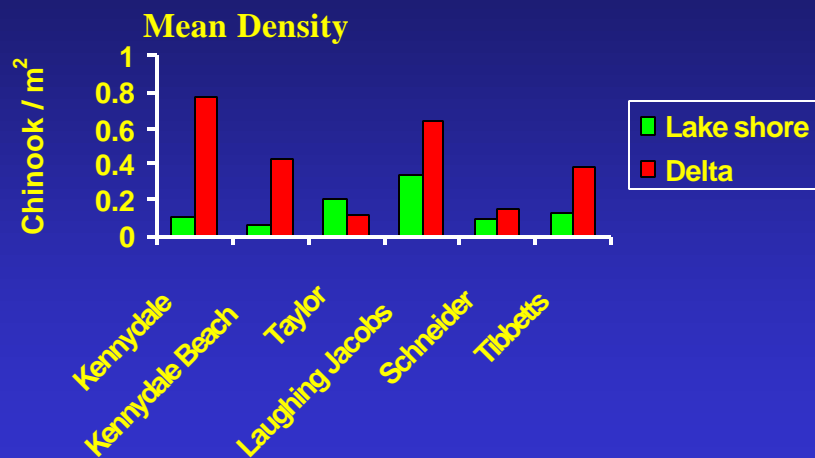


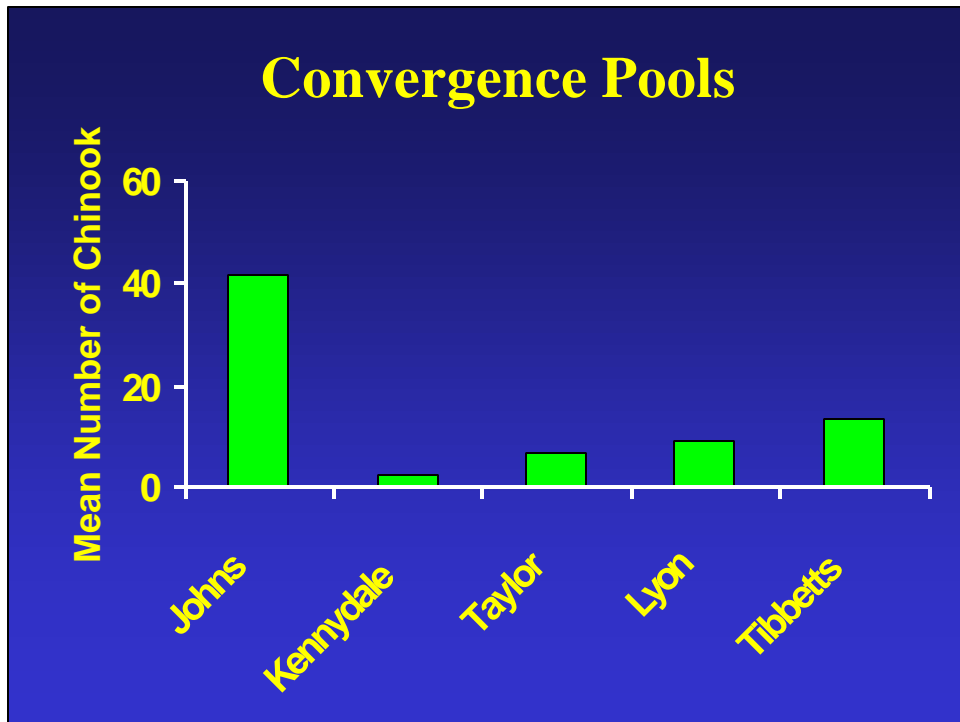




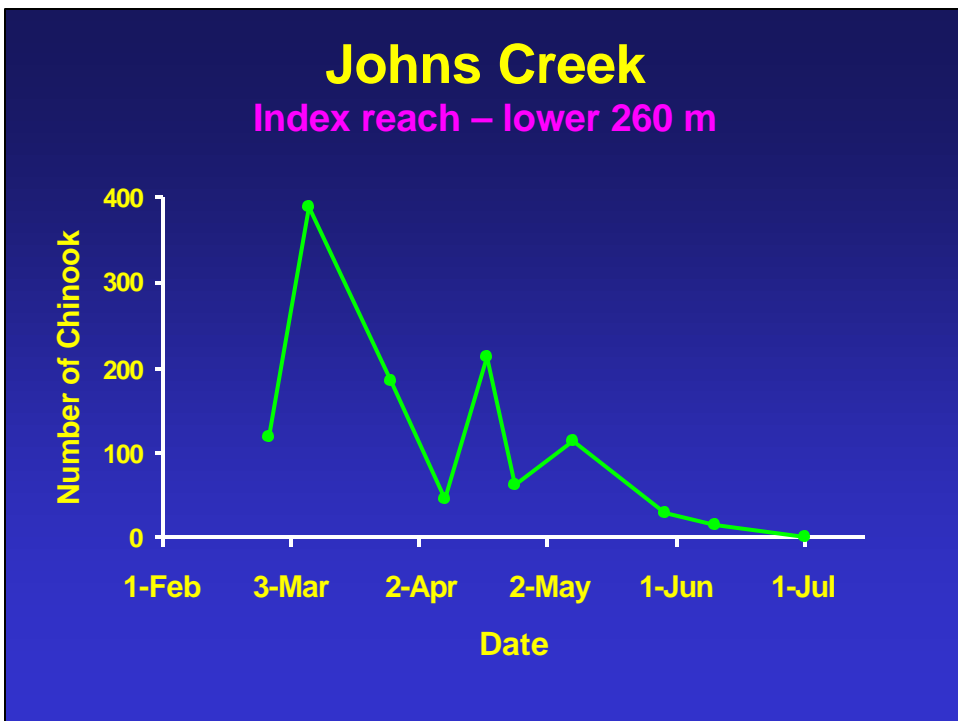
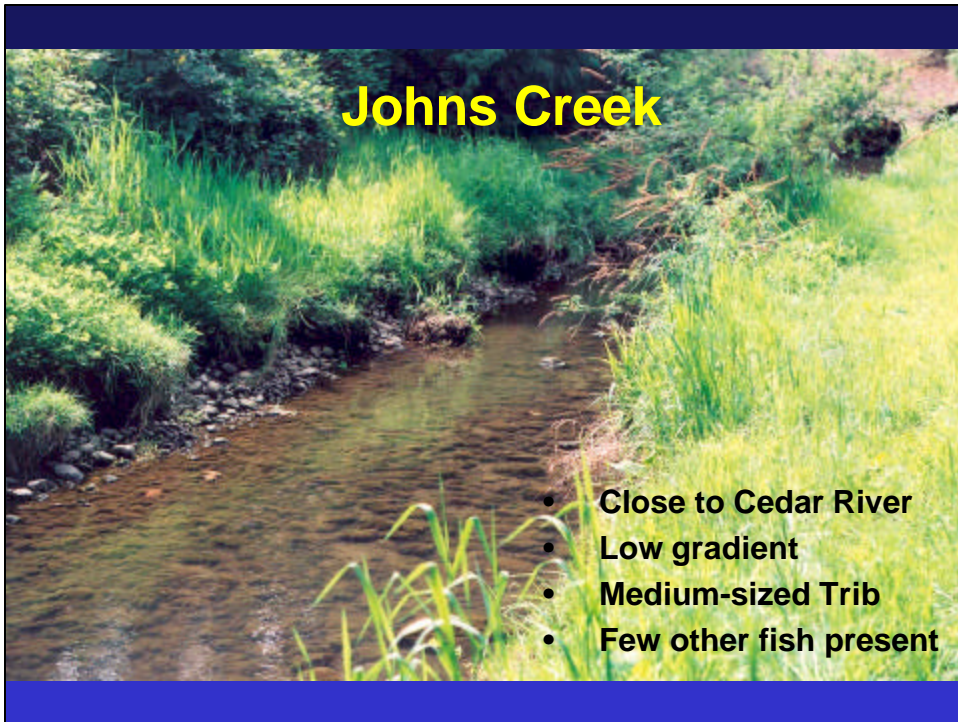
## Delta / Lake shore

### South L. Washington and L. Sammamish









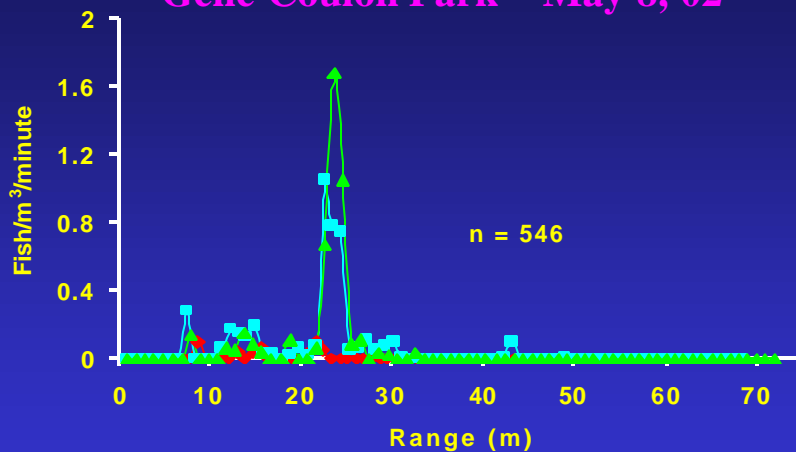


## Hydroacoustic Surveys

- Preliminary assessment of hydroacoustic equipment to determine Chinook habitat use
- Used when Chinook have moved into deeper water, e.g.  $> 1$  m depth
- Fixed and mobile surveys
- Side-scanning sonar
- Ship Canal and south Lake Washington
- Surveys conducted in May-July

## Hydroacoustics Survey - Fixed

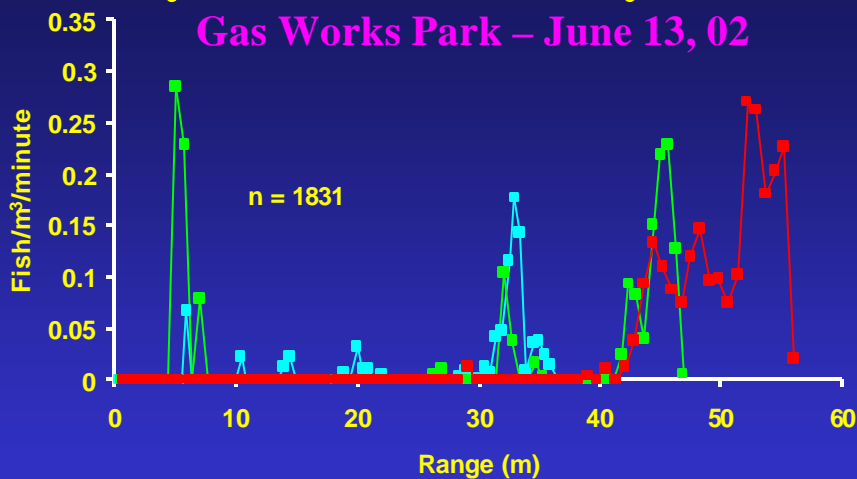
Gene Coulon Park – May 8, 02



Night snorkeling: 74%  
Chinook salmon

## Hydroacoustics Survey - Fixed

Gas Works Park – June 13, 02

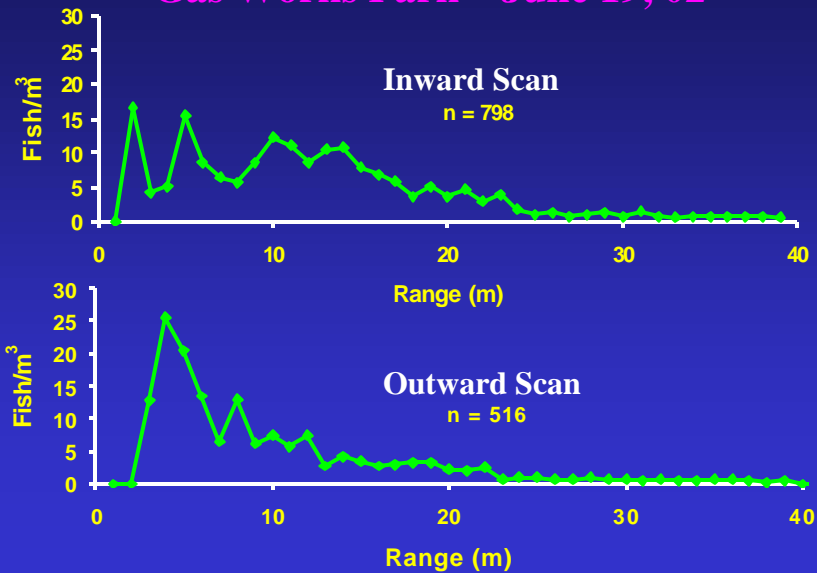


Purse seine (D. Seiler, WDFW):  
77% Chinook salmon



## Hydroacoustics Survey - Mobile

Gas Works Park – June 19, 02



## Conclusions

- Chinook were concentrated in the south end from February to May
- WD/OHV appears to be a valuable habitat feature
- Non-natal tributaries provide additional habitat for Chinook
- Chinook use the deltas, convergence pools, and upstream habitats if suitable habitat is available

## **Future Research Questions**

- **Does the temporal and spatial distribution vary from year to year?**
- **What is the residence time of Chinook?**
- **Are small tributaries important foraging sites?**
- **What is the behavior and movement patterns of outmigrating Chinook?**